

HIGH TIME SOMETHING WAS DONE

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TILLMANITES TAKE IT TO HEART

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IN LOVE WITH SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY

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A CRIMINAL LAWYER'S GREAT SUCCESS

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TWO MEN SHOT DOWN

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ATLANTA GA., April 20, 1894.

Organized and at Work.

Nothing that has been done by the exposition company gives such broad significance to the vast scope of the movement as the action of the board of directors in establishing as a prerequisite to the choice of the most responsible officers of the organization the willingness of such officers to give their entire time from now until the exposition, to the great responsibilities of their respective positions.

There is a world of meaning in this action, for when several of Atlanta's most energetic and progressive men are asked to give up their individual business for a year and a half and to devote their entire time to the great work of the exposition, the magnitude of the movement becomes at once apparent.

Permanent officers of the company were chosen at yesterday's meeting of the board of directors. Naturally Colonel W. A. Hemphill, who has been president of the temporary organization, would have been selected as its permanent head, but the pressure of his private business, particularly since the recent consolidation of the two banks of which he is the chief officer, was such as to render it impossible for him to give his undivided time to the work from now until the close of the exposition. The selection of Hon. Charles A. Collier as president, met with his hearty approval, and in a ringing speech to the board of directors yesterday Colonel Hemphill congratulated them on the progress of the movement, and pledged his continued energy in behalf of the success of the enterprise to which all Atlanta is committed. Mr. H. H. Cabanis, who agreed to act as temporary secretary with the understanding that he could not assume the responsibilities of the position permanently, occupied the same position as Colonel Hemphill, and, like the latter, made a patriotic and enthusiastic address cordially commending the choice of the directors in the selection of the permanent officers. Colonel Hemphill was elected first vice president, and Mr. Cabanis second vice president. The fact that men of such energy, experience and resources as President Collier and Director General Palmer, the two directing heads of the organization, agree to devote their full time to the movement is, in itself, a guarantee of the scope of the undertaking. Mr. Collier is one of Atlanta's most enterprising citizens, and has been very closely identified with former exposition movements. He is a man of pronounced executive ability, and of splendid business judgment, and this selection puts at the president's desk of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, for the next year and a half, a man who is in every way worthy to fill the position. The same can be said of Director General Palmer, who will work in double harness with President Collier. He is one of Atlanta's most progressive citizens, and through his energy and enterprise millions of dollars of outside capital have been brought to Atlanta for investment.

The other officers of the association were selected with special view to their business ability, and to their special fitness for the responsible trusts assigned to them.

Taken as a whole the new officers make a splendid combination, and under their direction the exposition will now begin its great work in earnest.

It is the duty of every citizen to encourage them in their labors, and to make the exposition of 1895 the leading event of the world for that year.

Let Them Pay Their Way.

There are now at least ten so-called industrial armies marching on Washington from various parts of the country, and Coxe's vanguard will probably reach the capital about the 1st of May.

These excursionists are giving the people along their line of march some trouble, and the town council of Hancock, Md., did the right thing, the other day, when it refused to appropriate funds to feed the army. The idea of concentrating thousands of unemployed workmen in Washington to make a demonstration before congress is all wrong. If these men want to petition for anything or enter their protest against certain legislation they can do it at home.

But admitting that these agitators have the right to invade Washington, it does not follow that other people are under any obligation to support them. They must be made to understand that they must pay their way and not expect free transportation or free rations.

Better men than Coxe's followers have to stay at home and work hard for

low wages, and it is sheer impudence to tax them for the support of these idle bums who are tramping through the country, shirking work and begging their food.

In old times such armies used to march into London and cause serious trouble, but there is no reason why they should be tolerated in this country. If the Coxe excursionists refuse to pay their way they should be compelled to disband and go to their homes.

The Alabama Convention.

The patronage organ at Montgomery, Ala., lifts up its little tin horn and toots a column and a half blab at Senator John T. Morgan for advising the democratic state convention to content itself with endorsing and reaffirming the national platform.

The Montgomery cuckoo would be bitter if it knew how, but it goes far enough to show that it interprets any unqualified endorsement of the Chicago platform as an attack on the administration. It is perfectly willing to agree to a platitudinous endorsement of the platform if such endorsement is accompanied by an attack on the platform in the shape of an endorsement of the gold standard policy of Mr. Cleveland.

In short, the Montgomery patronage organ wants the party in Alabama to be true to itself in one breath and false to its pledges in another.

The interpretation we give to Senator Morgan's advice is that he would not have the democrats of Alabama make any attack on the administration. Rather than that, he would have them say nothing about the administration, but simply content themselves with endorsing and reaffirming the national platform.

But the patronage organ makes this remark: "The best answer to this novel position is that for years state conventions of both parties have recognized the propriety and expediency of expressing their opinions of federal administrations."

The best answer to this barren statement is that for years the federal administrations have been in sympathy with the aims and sentiments of the parties which they were chosen to represent.

It has been many long years since an administration, chosen for the express purpose of carrying out a party platform, has turned its back upon it, and carried out, instead, the views of the opposing party. It has been many years since this occurred, and we trust it will be many years before it occurs again.

Senator Morgan's advice is sound all the way through. He doesn't want the democrats of Alabama to stultify themselves by endorsing in toto an administration that is opposed to their financial views, nor does he want the party to commit itself to a lie in endorsing that which it does not approve. This is good politics.

There is a case in point which the Montgomery cuckoo might have profited by if it had either eyes or ears. The democrats of Tennessee met in convention last Tuesday. There was no suggestion of endorsing the administration.

On the contrary, a resolution was introduced censuring the president for the stand he has taken on the financial question. It was received with applause and, under the rules, had to go to the committee on resolutions. Once there, the more conservative members of the convention brought about adjournment in order to prevent the consideration of the resolution of censure. Not the slightest effort was made to endorse the administration, but every effort was made to suppress and smother a resolution of censure.

The Atlanta cuckoo comments on this as if it were a great victory for the administration. We are inclined to allow it to enjoy its triumph, but in the meantime, we commend to the democrats of Alabama the wholesome example of the democrats of Tennessee. Instead of stultifying themselves by endorsing an administration that is not in sympathy with their sentiments, or permitting their indignation to overlap itself by attacking the administration, the democrats of Alabama would do well to let the administration alone. It is enough for them to endorse and reaffirm the national platform. That is true democracy.

Senator Morgan's words are the words of wisdom.

Hill in the South.

The Richmond Times, quite unnecessarily we think, is discussing "why Mr. David B. Hill has played out at the south." The Times is of the opinion that it is because the senator "has been found out to be a machine politician and nothing more."

The Constitution is of the opinion, however, that the democratic people of the south, who have found party organization to be so necessary to their safety and success, would be the last to object to a "machine politician." The term is supposed to be a contemptuous one, and it is so employed by the mugwumps of the east who have aided in the betrayal of the democratic party, and by their imitators elsewhere. But we see nothing objectionable in "a machine politician," and if that was the only objection to Senator Hill, he would have lost no supporters in the south.

"A machine politician," in the mugwump vernacular, is simply a man whose convictions are strong enough to bind him to his party organization, and who believes it to be a patriotic duty to put that bind it together. A man who stands by his party is, in the eyes of the eastern mugwumps and their southern imitators, a villain indeed; but if the Richmond Times thinks that Senator Hill has "played out" in the south because he is a good party man, it takes but a superficial view of things.

The trouble with Mr. Hill goes deeper than that. His former friends here have

dropped him because to all intents and purposes he has taken his stand with those who are willing to repudiate the democratic platform—because in the face of a great emergency he has shown that he is as willing to sacrifice the interests of the people to the sectional demands of the east as Mr. Cleveland himself. He is tarred with the eastern stick. The very newspapers that have been loudest in their applause of Mr. Cleveland's attitude, are loudest in their praise of Senator Hill. The senator had the opportunity of choosing between the career of a statesman devoted to the true interests of the whole country, and that of a sectionalist devoted to the exclusive interests of the money power.

He unhesitatingly chose the latter. Just as unhesitatingly his friends in the south, who thought they saw in his career the possibilities of statesmanship, turned their backs on him.

We do not think the opportunity will ever come to him again. If it does we feel confident that he will avoid it as promptly and as decisively as he did the other day. At the same time we should be sorry to believe that any southern democrat objects to Senator Hill because, in the dialect of the mugwumps, he is a machine politician.

Candidates and Their Records.

Nobody is advocating General Evans for governor solely on account of his war record, and the general, with becoming modesty, rarely speaks of it. When the story of his military career is told it always comes from other lips. His modesty has caused him to remain silent about this period of his life.

General Evans is running on his merits as a loyal democrat and a progressive citizen.

This is as it should be, but while it is eminently proper that no man should be elected to office solely on account of his war record, it is also generally agreed that in this section the point must never be made against a candidate that he fought for the confederacy. When a confederate veteran runs against a young man who was not in the war there is no good reason for bringing up the old issues. The two should stand on their merits, and the best man should win.

The veteran should not make the point that his opponent was born too late for a military career, and on the other hand the younger should by no means attempt to use the war record of his rival against him.

We have many men in our midst who would serve the state very ably although they were not in the confederate army. But it should at the same time be recollected that many of our most progressive and public-spirited citizens were in the armies of Lee and Johnston.

A good war record should not elect an incompetent man, but when he is competent, loyal and faithful his confederate experience should be another point in his favor. This is the reasonable view of the matter.

A Problem Solved.

The action of the supreme court of South Carolina in deciding that the dispensary law is unconstitutional has relieved Governor Tillman and the people of a very embarrassing evil.

Our friends over the border are a law-abiding people and they will hail with pleasure this settlement of the most annoying issue that has vexed them since reconstruction days. There will be no more disturbances in Darlington and elsewhere. The Carolina legislators will not repeat their unfortunate experiment, but it is safe to say that they will provide for the proper regulation of the traffic.

Unregulated cross-roads barrooms would ruin any state, and the authorities should guard against them. But it will not do to rush to the other extreme and put a monopoly of the business in the hands of the state and let it conduct the traffic for profit.

We believe that the decision of the supreme court will rid South Carolina of a troublesome issue, and it is to be hoped that all parties will come together on a broader platform than this matter of summary legislation, which is, at least, a century and a half behind this age of progress.

Negro Education in Georgia.

President Richard R. Wright, of the Georgia State Industrial college for colored youths, has written a very interesting pamphlet on negro education in Georgia.

President Wright, who is one of the ablest and most patriotic men of his race, believes that education will solve the race problem. He states that of our worst negro criminals not more than 1 per cent can read and write. It is his opinion that education is steadily advancing his people in the business and industrial world. He is not afraid of higher education. According to his figures only seventy-three negroes in Georgia have gone through a classical course in twenty-eight years. They now receive 47 per cent of the school fund, and President Wright is confident that with the increasing prosperity of the state this amount will be augmented.

We commend the utterances of this progressive and conservative colored man to the thoughtful people of both races. They sound an optimistic note, but it is fully justified by existing conditions.

Wages and Railway Rates.

It is charged by some of the patronage heeled, who appear to be very happy over the present condition of things, that the Constitution takes a gloomy view of the future, and they protest that everything is either all right now, or will be after awhile. In point of fact, however, the Constitution is an optimist. It perceives that the south, in the present emergency, is in a far better condition than the rest of the country, and that it has an advantage over other sections that is not to be ignored. Here we are used to hard times, and, being in something of a transition state, both commercially and industrially, we can adapt ourselves to the restrictions imposed on us by foreign shysters with less friction and less loss than the people of the west, the middle west and the east.

But that is no reason why we should

deceive our people in regard to the future. We have a duty to perform, and that duty is to tell our readers the truth about the situation and so prepare them to endure the pressure of the times to the best of their ability. There can be no business revival, as that term is understood, under the single gold standard, and no good can be accomplished by playing at make-believe. This will do very well for children, but no public journal has any right to mislead those who look to it for information.

We expect to have good times in Atlanta, because this city has already given a hostage to adversity by preparing to center its energies and all forces on great industrial exposition, and these forces will attract to their aid and support the activities that would otherwise lie dormant.

But because this is true, it would be foolish for the Constitution to go on and attempt to deceive its readers by saying that the country is to have a business revival. If the whole country were engaged in preparing for a great industrial exposition, it would be proper to say that that fact would ameliorate the situation; but the country is not engaged in this business. Its energies cannot be mustered so readily and enthusiastically as those of Atlanta.

Every thoughtful person who is not blind to the significance of current events must perceive that the liquidation which began in this country when India's mints were closed to silver is not completed. Speculative stocks were the first to suffer, followed by a collapse in trade and business. The liquidation in these is no doubt complete, but the great question of wages, and the important problem of railway rates and charges has yet to be settled.

But the settlement of these great questions—great in the intimate relations which they sustain to the prosperity of the people, are not to be brought about without a struggle; and although it is to be a peaceful struggle, it cannot proceed without seriously affecting trade and business. This struggle has already begun, and it will continue until both wages and railway rates are brought down to the level of wages and rates in the single gold standard countries of Europe.

More than half a hundred strikes are in operation, involving nearly sixty thousand workmen. This is not a struggle between capital and labor, but it is the struggle of both against the inevitable results of the single gold standard—against the results of scaling down our currency from a billion and a half to the basis of five hundred and sixty millions, which is estimated as the amount of the available gold supply of the country.

Under the strangling process of the single gold standard, with its narrow currency basis, the railways are fighting to maintain their rates and wage earners are struggling to maintain wages. Both will have to surrender. As the Stockholders of the railway organizations the other day, "the price of products is really the determining factor in the rate question, the final regulation of profits and dividends." To go further, the prices of products depend on the currency supply, and the money supply depends on the supply of the money in which that currency is redeemable.

Wages, as well as railroad rates, depend on the prices of products. Railway managers may resist, but the rates they get will depend altogether on what producers and manufacturers can afford to pay them. Wage earners may strike, but the wages they receive will depend altogether on the prices that manufacturers get for their products. There has been a fall of nearly 50 per cent in the price of both wheat and cotton during the past few years, and this during 50 per cent makes all the difference in the world between prosperity and poverty.

But the Constitution is not a pessimist. It believes in the people. It believes that they will arise in their might and crush out the gold standard heresy which has paralyzed democratic legislation. The people have the remedy in their own hands. They have only to apply it. If the Constitution thought they would fail to apply it, it would feel that the time had come to make a formal surrender of the charter of our rights and liberties.

A Revolution in Cotton.

The Rockefeller of Standard Oil fame, are said to be interested in a new device for baling cotton.

The other day one of these bales arrived in Galveston and at once became the center of admiring observation. It was a cylinder, five feet, eight inches long, by twenty-one inches in diameter, fastened with carpet tacks, and weighing 556 pounds. It is claimed that this new baling process will wipe out the middle man, and make every ginner his own compressor. There will be no more bagging and ties and compresses, and cotton jamming will be a lost art. The Galveston News says:

"Four ginners of a common center in which is a steel frame costing \$1,500. Through this frame run four mandrels. The power which runs the sizer runs the mandrels in the frame. A boy comes along grabs the end of a bale as it comes from a gin and gives it a turn around the nearest mandrel, which immediately commences winding it up like a roll of wall paper. An iron roller runs against the cotton on the mandrel, compressing the white cylinder to a density of about twenty-seven pounds per cubic foot. The people who have this wonderful scheme in hand say that they can put the cotton down to forty pounds."

There are other Richmonds in the field—not the cotton field, where the staple is grown, but in the cotton field where nothing grows but the other man's bank account. The Rembert cotton roller has been greatly perfected and can, it is claimed, put cotton down to forty pounds a cubic foot if necessary. The Rembert bales are twenty-two inches square by about twenty-eight inches in length. Some of this cotton will be exhibited here this week.

The cylindrical bale, the cotton exchange was shipped from Waco by Mr. Warren Patterson. Cotton men here are spectral regarding the many claims made for this cylinder, but they all believe that it will revolutionize cotton growing that, along with improved cultivators, harvesters, Huns and Slavs, 2 cents a pound will be profitable figures to the farmer.

Under the new regime there will be no nigger in the cotton patch, no man in the box, no cotton jammer, no commission merchants, samplers or inspectors—simply a cotton harvester, a gin, stand with compress attached, a railroad wharf, a steamship and the Manchester ship canal.

Perhaps these claims are too extravagant. The fact, however, that the Rockefeller are interested in the new process would indicate that it will be pushed,

and it may lead to a revolution in the cotton world.

The plutocrats will come to the end of their tether after awhile.

In twelve months the organized money power will be fighting greenbackism. They will be willing to open the mints to the free coinage of silver before the financial campaign is over.

Editor Pendleton has been made postmaster of Valdosta. We congratulate him, and only regret that the office is not big enough to fit his deserts. He is entitled to the post office Mr. Cleveland has in his shoop.

The patronage heeled will hardly have elbow room when the people begin to move.

Fifteen millions for the relief of the poor in New York city in one year! And the end is not yet!

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Judge White, of Virginia, tells the following story of one of the most touching evolutions ever given to General Robert E. Lee:

"Following closely on the surrender of the southern army, the commander-in-chief of the confederate forces passed a season at the home of his particular friend, E. R. Cooke, who last year ran as the populist candidate for governor against Colonel O'Ferrall, after a few weeks of the most hospitable and elegant entertainment, General Lee was called to the presidency of the Washington and Lee university. E. R. Cooke, his kind friend, hurried back to Lexington on horseback alone. He had gone many miles and was passing through a weary stretch of wooded country when he noticed a plain countryman standing on a sorry nag coming toward him. As they passed each other both bowed, as is the fashion when strangers meet in out of the way places, but the old farmer in the house-suit saluted him with the soldierly salute as though not quite certain of recognition. He went on his way a little further, then, turning his horse around, called back to the young man who had bowed to him, 'I beg pardon, sir, but is not this General Robert E. Lee?'"

"Yes, I am General Lee," said the young man, "and you are General Cooke. I ever met you before, my friend." "Then the old confederate grasped the chief-tain's hand, and with the tears streaming down his face, said: 'General Lee, do you mind if I cheer you?'"

The general assumed that he did not mind, and there on that lonely, pine-bordered highway, with no one else in sight, the old rebel veteran, with swinging hat, lifted up his voice in a ringing shout of praise for the man that the south idolized. Then they both went their way without another word being spoken."

When a woman is unmarried she is called Miss. When she is married she is called Mrs. A man, whatever he may be, is called Mr. When a man is married he is called a married man. "Married" is suggested as an easy and not too great a change from Mr. for the designation of a married man. Mr. Brown, after turning from the altar, would be Mister Brown. This, however, is objected to on the ground that little boys are called Master, and servants are called Mister. The designation would be that a man by marrying has entered his second childhood. By using the Latin Dominus, as in the Portuguese, and call Mr. Brown, Dominus Brown, the designation would be properly made. Another suggestion is that before a man marries the syllable "Ap" be attached to his name. Thus, Mr. Ap Brown, a son of Brown, would be called Ap Brown. Mr. Brown himself. Whether or not these suggestions be adopted, it is plain that there is a necessity for some such distinctive appellation.

Too much care cannot be exercised to make sure that one is dead before he is buried. Every now and then a man is again the papers report some unfortunate buried alive, and it is thought that the occurrence is probably more frequent than it is. A few graves are explored after the bodies have been interred. The latest instance recorded is that of the fifteen-year-old daughter of J. Luckish, a citizen of Cresco, Ia. She had been taken to a dentist to have a tooth pulled, and taken an anaesthetic. The next day she was found apparently dead in bed, and was buried immediately. Some of the relatives of the family were not satisfied about the matter, and the following day insisted on having the body disinterred. It was found that she had evidently been buried alive. The hands were cut and bloodstained, and great handfuls of hair torn out. The body while the body was turned completely over and lay on its face.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Commenting on General Evans's Hamilton speech The Talbotton News says:

"General Evans gave a noble effort in his Hamilton speech on last Friday. His hearers on that occasion agreed that the speech captured many votes. The general showed an amount of magnetism that was rare in the South. Men cried and cheered by turns. The enormous crowd and excited interest reminded his hearers of the famous Gordon and Bacon days. Shortly after the speech the speaker's carriage was surrounded by the twenty-four miles to hear him and found themselves well repaid. Having seen and heard the gallant 'war horse' for himself, his friends are enthusiastic."

The Covington Enterprise says:

"In our honest judgment some of the advocates of Colonel Atkinson have been directly, or indirectly, promised positions in the cabinet of the new administration. It is said that a deal is being made to bestow judgeships, solicitorships, clerkships, etc., upon lawyers and politicians who will support the new administration for the Covington colony in the nominating convention."

The Barnesville Gazette has the following:

"We have no doubt that the people of Georgia will rebuke such a plan of campaign as Mr. Atkinson is conducting for the governorship. The more they hear and see him and soberly consider the matter the greater will be their rebuke. General Clement A. Evans does not turn demagogue because he is a candidate for governor. He is the same dignified, unostentatious and pleasant gentleman that he has always been."

The Macon Evening News makes this note:

"The reliable Middleville Union and Recorder has come out in support of General Evans for governor. The boomers here have been claiming Baldwin county all the time, but the fact is that the 'Gin' Industrial school is located there. But Baldwin can now be counted just where she should be, in the Evans column."

Speaking of Mr. Atkinson's recent effort in that city, The Cartersville Courier-American says:

"The audience was less than fifty. His remarks, balled down, amounted to a statement that General Evans was not fit to be governor, while he, Mr. Atkinson, was well qualified for the position. The great mass of voters are enthusiastic for that Christian gentleman and patriotic citizen, General Clement A. Evans."

Says The Dawson News:

"Terrell county will send General Evans substantial greeting on May 5th, and start him on the road to the executive mansion."

The Talbotton News says:

"The renewed confidence that General Evans has in the people of the state, and the fact that he is a candidate for governor, are not justified by facts."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Save Up Your Rocks.
 When the world is sunny,
 Save up your rocks!
 When you're out of money,
 Not a bit of o' honey,
 Save up your rocks!
 Time has got a sickle—
 Save up your rocks!
 If you need a nickel,
 You'll be in a pickle;
 Won't laugh when they tickle—
 Save up your rocks!
 Take what life is bringin'—
 Save up your rocks!
 See the flowers a-springin';
 Arms a-bowin' and a-crownin';
 Hear the birds a-singin';
 "Save up your rocks!"

The Dawson News is keeping up with the political situation in the second district. And that means that The Dawson News is pretty lively.

That's Right.

They may laugh at Coxe's army
 On its way to Grover,
 But in tramping through the country
 It is frequently in clover.

The Southern Bazar is the name of a newspaper published in Washington. It is a monthly devoted to family reading, and Walter Harper is its editor.

It Was the Collector.

The editor he seized his pen
 To write the widow fair,
 But, turning round, dismayed he found
 A bill collector near.

And then distractedly he wrote
 That which did not suit him;
 "Accuse dear heart, this little note—
 This note for—thirty days!"

General Coxe stands before the country today as one of the best advertised men in it. The next thing we know General Coxe will be writing for the magazines.

Just So!

When all the weather's rough,
 If you just say "times are good,"
 They'll be sure enough!

Editor Cooper has sailed into the campaign with his old-time humorous pen. New watch the fur fly!

He Kept the Price Up.

"Here's our candidate!" cried the editor.
 "Who can say a word against him?"
 "Sold his vote for a dollar and a half,"
 Said the editor, "he's a real one!"

A base slander! Never took less than two dollars for a vote in his life!

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge Griggs will not enter the congressional race in the second district. In this issue of The Dawson News we declare that he will be a candidate. The News says:

"The announcement of Judge Griggs that he will not be a candidate for congress is a disappointment to his numerous admirers in every county in the district. Although the youngest judge in the state, it is not in the union, he has made a brilliant record. He is a young Georgian. The decision of Judge Griggs not to enter the race will bring on more congressional talk, and new developments may be expected in the meantime. Keep your eye on Terrell. She has other gentlemen with aspirations who are capable of making the campaign a mighty interesting one."

The Barnesville Gazette has this political gossip:

"The legislative race in Pike county is beginning to attract attention, and it is likely to arouse considerable interest. The latest name mentioned for representative is that of Dr. B. M. Owen, of Hall County. Somebody has nominated him in a Spalding county paper, though Pike county will probably do the voting. This makes three candidates already out for the democratic nomination—Dr. J. C. Beaumont, of Williams; Colonel J. R. Redding, of Barnesville; and Dr. Owen, of Hall County. The campaign is taking on life and it is likely to be a lively one. It is over, and other candidates may probably enter into the fun."

The friends of Mr. J. S. Cowles, of Athens, are urging that gentleman for the chairmanship of the democratic executive committee. The Athens Banner says:

"It is a fitting time to begin the inauguration of an interest in the political affairs of the county on the part of business men. And the good work of the committee by the selection of one of their best representatives, a man in harmony with them, without personal gain to accomplish, and fully qualified to discharge any trust that may be placed in him. The committee convention meets let him be the unanimous choice as chairman of the Clarke county executive committee."

The Decatur Record notes the fact that the date of the Barrow county primary, May 15th, is the anniversary of the battle of the Wilderness, on which date John B. Gordon was made major general and Clement A. Evans, brigadier general—a very good day's work.

Colonel Charles W. Underwood is spoken of as one of the legislative candidates from Floyd.

Mr. B. W. Jenkins is announced for the legislative race by Baldwin, and Colonel Rufus W. Roberts for senator from the twentieth district.

The LaGrange Graphic says:

"Troup county will present to this congressional district a candidate for congress worthy in every way of the endorsement of the other counties. A good-humored, energetic, and popular citizen, the friend of the poor, and a man of high character, Colonel J. H. Fannin and Mr. J. T. Johnson and the one who wins will go into the convention with the solid backing of his county. Troup county should have the nomination (this time and we believe she will get it.)"

OFFICERS NAMED.

The Exposition Board Elects Its Permanent Officials.

HON. C. A. COLLIER THE PRESIDENT

He Will Be the Official Head of the Great Enterprise.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING MEETING

The Committee on Permanent Officers Reports, the Organization Is Perfected, and Now the Good Work Will Go On.

The exposition officers have been named, a permanent organization has been perfected, and now the work of carrying into effect the plans of the projectors is to be pushed forth with greatest vigor.

The meeting of the exposition board yesterday afternoon was a highly important one, especially so on account of the selection of officers and the other steps that were taken, perfecting the permanent organization.

It was found, as will be fully explained in the report of the committee, that President Hemphill and Secretary Cabanis were not able to accept the positions which have so nobly filled in the temporary organization, and the gentlemen selected to fill the important offices of president and secretary are Mr. C. A. Collier and General J. R. Lewis.

Better selections could not have been made.

With the executive officers chosen, and by aid by the splendid board of directors, into whose hands the exposition has been placed, the success of the enterprise is absolutely assured.

The Committee Makes Its Report.

The call of the roll showed that a large

majority of the members of the board were present at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Chairman Hemphill presided at the meeting, and Mr. Cabanis acted as secretary.

The first business was the report of the committee on permanent organization, of which Dr. R. D. Spalding was chairman.

In submitting his report, Dr. Spalding gave a few words of explanation in behalf of the committee, stating that President Hemphill and Secretary Cabanis had consulted with the committee, and had stated that it would be impossible for them to devote the time to the exposition.

"Your committee, charged with the duty of nominating permanent officers for the exposition, felt that a serious responsibility was imposed on them. The conclusion forced itself upon us that it would require all the time of its principal officers. Had this fact not been so apparent, their choice could have been quickly made."

"We had in President Hemphill and Secretary Cabanis men in every way worthy and competent for the positions they held in the temporary organization, and altogether suitable for the permanent places, but a conference with these gentlemen developed the fact that their engagements were such that they could not give their entire time to the work. They both begged us to do what was best for the interests of the exposition, and offered freely and willingly to work in any way, or in any position for the advancement of the enterprise."

"They unselfishly urged us to understand that to consideration of a mere personal nature should enter into our deliberations, and that they proposed to work for this great movement whenever and wherever this board could best utilize the time they might be able to give from their busy lives."

In presenting the names below, this committee feels that the time and services of men who are second to none in the country can be secured, and that under their administration there is every reason to believe the best results can be obtained, and the exposition made to realize our most sanguine expectations. In a conference with Mr. Collier, we were assured that he was willing to devote his entire time to the work and to make any sacrifice to insure the success of the exposition.

We have had such assurance of service from Mr. Hemphill, as before stated in this report, we would gladly have honored him with the permanent presidency of the organization, and we are highly gratified to report that Mr. Hemphill cordially approves of the selection of the gentlemen nominated by us, as he recognizes the very essential importance of the principal

officers of the exposition giving their entire time to the work.

Your committee, therefore, makes the following nominations:

For President—C. A. Collier.

First Vice President—W. A. Hemphill.

Second Vice President—H. H. Cabanis.

Third Vice President—W. D. Grant.

Director General—H. W. Palmer.

Treasurer—A. L. Kuntz.

Secretary—J. R. Lewis.

Advisory—Alex. W. Smith.

General Counsel—J. Spalding.

Mr. Hemphill Endorses It.

As soon as Dr. Spalding had completed his report, Mr. Hemphill arose and said: "I desire to most heartily second the nominations made by the committee. I went into this movement," continued he, "not desiring position, but simply in the hope that I might aid in building up a movement which I am certain will result in great good to the city and the country. I believe this exposition is going to be the most important thing that has ever happened for the good of Atlanta, and I am sure it is going to be a success. When I first accepted the chairmanship, I thought it would be rather a nominal position, but I believed that I would be able to devote the necessary time to it; but as it has grown, I have realized that to fill the position properly the president will have to devote practically all of his time to the work. This it would be impossible for me to do, especially in the light of the increase of work and responsibility which has come to me on account of recent business changes, of which you are all familiar. I thought then that the burden of all this would fall upon the shoulders of your director general, but the developments have shown that the work must not rest entirely on any one man's shoulders, and that a very great deal of it must necessarily belong to the man whom you choose as your president."

"Now, we have here the best board of directors I have ever seen. With this board, I am sure that success would come to any enterprise, and especially do I feel certain that the success will be assured if you have at your head a man like Mr. Collier, who is active and energetic, and in every

way capable, and who has the time to devote to the work. Mr. Collier is my warm friend, and I take pleasure in saying that he is the best man you could put in that position. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of the committee so far as it refers to him and to each of the other gentlemen whom they have nominated."

Mr. Cabanis's hearty endorsement.

Mr. Cabanis also seconded the nomination in a very timely speech on the same line. He said that he had given his time cheerfully during the temporary organization, feeling that it was his duty to do so, and he was glad to do anything in his power to aid in the movement, but he had taken the secretaryship with the express stipulation that it should be simply temporary, and he could not in justice to his business interests accept the permanent secretaryship.

"I am glad," said he, "to second the nomination made by the committee. The members of this board are men not only capable of making the exposition all that is expected, but they are the men who have made Atlanta. I am sure that the exposition will be a success in the hands of this board. With the officers they will select, I am sure the exposition movement will not only surpass anything which has ever been known, but will, as far as our means and advantages are concerned, rival any similar enterprise which the world has ever known. That it will be crowned with victory, I have no doubt."

A Rising Vote of Thanks.

Mr. S. M. Inman moved that, before the vote on the committee's report was taken, the directors, by a rising vote, express their thanks to the temporary chairman and temporary secretary for the splendid work they have already done in behalf of the enterprise. There were seconds to this motion from all parts of the room, and when Mr. Inman put the motion, rose, member except the two mentioned, rose, and the vote was unanimous. Then the vote was taken on the committee's report, and it was promptly adopted.

Increasing the Capital Stock.

Mr. J. J. Spalding, from the committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a plan for the increase of the capital stock in accordance with the instructions given by the stockholders' meeting, submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, by the board of directors of the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, That the capital stock of said company be and it is hereby increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000."

That all subscriptions to the capital stock of said company heretofore made are accepted and approved, and any part thereof which were in excess of the said \$100,000 capital stock shall be of force and attach to the said increased capital stock."

New Members of the Board.

Two new members of the board were elected. Mr. Cabanis nominated Captain John W. Nelms; Dr. Spalding nominated Captain A. J. West. Both were unanimously elected.

Governor Bullock moved that, hereafter, nominations for places on the board of directors be made through the executive committee. He said that he had several names himself to propose, but he deemed

that the proper course which nominations should take, and his motion was unanimously adopted.

A communication was read from Venable Bros., inviting the members of the board to attend a barbecue to be given in honor of the International League of Press Clubs.

The board will accept the invitation, and probably all of them will attend.

Colonel Avery Chosen.

Director General Palmer reported that acting under instruction of the last meeting, he and the temporary president had appointed Colonel I. W. Avery to take charge of the matter of securing the endorsement of southern commercial bodies of the exposition.

The appointment is to cover a period of sixty days, and Colonel Avery had already entered on his work. On motion of Governor Bullock, this action was approved.

A resolution adopted by the executive committee of the woman's board of managers was presented by Mr. Howell, and was adopted by the board. It provided that a pamphlet be gotten up at once giving the scope and intent of the Cotton States and International exposition with the names of officers, in order that proper information concerning the subject might be furnished the delegates to the coming press convention and for others who might make inquiry for information. The director general and secretary were instructed to prepare such a pamphlet.

To Meet on Saturday.

Neither the new president nor the new secretary was present at yesterday's meeting, and the storm that was raging made it impossible to get them by telephone. It was decided to hold the meeting on Saturday, at which time President Collier will report his standing committee.

Settle the Railroad Rates First.

Editor Constitution—Let our exposition management take timely warning from the fatal error made by the world's fair people. It will be remembered that hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost because the world's fair at Chicago because of the exorbitant passenger fares exacted by the railroads, and which the exposition authorities were powerless to prevent. They had not foreseen the necessity of obtaining from the roads agreements for cheap fares until after their money had been expended and the exposition financially ruined.

The railroads can make our exposition a great success, and likewise they can kill it. Don't spend thousands—perhaps millions—of dollars for an exposition in Atlanta, and, like the Chicago people did there, leave it in the hands and to the mercy of heartless, grasping railroad corporations.

Find out what the rates will be necessary to bring the people to and from Atlanta, and settle this matter first of all by agreements with the roads before spending a dollar of our people's money on so liberally subscribed. Yours truly,

E. M. H.

COLONEL AVERY'S GOOD START.

He Secures a Splendid Endorsement for the Exposition.

Colonel Isaac W. Avery, who has been appointed special commissioner for the south and the southwest in behalf of the Cotton States and International exposition, has made an excellent beginning.

He appeared yesterday afternoon before the Southern and Southwestern Railway Club, with headquarters at the Kimball house, and by a unanimous vote of that body was given a full hearing. He made an able presentation, calling attention to the object of the exposition, which was to build up foreign trade and to stimulate the railroad interests of the country.

The following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

"Resolved, By the Southern and Southwestern Railway Club, now in session in Atlanta, Ga., that the Cotton States and International exposition in its character as our national trade with foreign countries through all southern ports, both Gulf and Atlantic, to the west and north, will not only benefit commerce, but promote the development of the country, and in the sympathy and aid of every material agency of the whole country, but should receive the support of the national government."

Resolved, That in the future of promoting the commercial and mechanical appliances of our great railway systems it will be especially valuable to the exposition, and to be commemorated by this great exposition with a liberal appropriation."

The object of these endorsements is to present the claims of the exposition to congress in a suitable manner with the view to obtaining a handsome appropriation.

This club embodies over thirty railroads and covers almost the entire country.

PASSOVER THIS AFTERNOON.

This important feast will be inaugurated at sunset.

This afternoon at sunset the Jewish Passover will be inaugurated.

It will mark the beginning of a day which is sacred to the Hebrews throughout the world, and one which has been honored in the traditions of the nation since the days of the great emancipator of Israel.

A special musical programme has been arranged for this afternoon.

The services will begin promptly at sunset and will be of a nature that will interest and instruct all who attend.

In addition to the music by the choir this afternoon, Mr. Gustav Frick, the well-known violinist, will render a selection from Mendelssohn. The music for tomorrow morning has also been specially arranged.

While the feast of the Passover is one of solemn and impressive interest to the Israelites of the Hebrew congregation, the public generally is not excluded.

All who desire to attend the services, therefore, are cordially invited.

CUSTOM HOUSE CURRENTS.

A new feature in the Gordon county white cap case is on deck. Jackson Riley, a shilling son of Ethiopia, who primarily was the cause of all the trouble, has been released before Judge Brown for retailing.

The negro, it was shown, acted as agent to some of the whitecaps and helped to dispose of their merchandise. He was also the scout to the men who were whipped the other night, and it was through fear that they would inform the deputies about the guilty thieving gang that he intimidated them. Information comes from Gordon county that there are 700 men connected with the whitecap organization up there.

The thriving city of Lawrenceville is professedly dry in respect to the liquor traffic, but for some time mysterious jugs have been floating around in the town, the cause of all this came to light yesterday when Lawrenceville was raided by the police.

While the raid was in progress, a blind tiger in that region upon an extensive scale and his place of business was raided several days ago. He was bound over to appear before the United States court.

Forecast Officer Park Morrill has applied to the department of agriculture for a new weather bureau by reason of the weekly reports made by the weather bureau, it is necessary. It is probable that the application will be granted.

Surveyor of Customs Stocker is solicited over the outcome of his petition to congress asking for the establishment of a bonded warehouse in Atlanta. Some time has elapsed since the application was forwarded, but he is hopeful and has confidence in the efforts of Congressmen Livingston.

The employees of the custom house are rejecting over the prospect of a new elevator, which will be put in soon. There are other improvements which the government will make.

United States Marshal Dunlap received a dispatch saying that his deputies had reached Ohio and safely installed the prisoners in the Columbus penitentiary. This is the quickest trip made to that place in some years.

Dr. Fox has received permission from the department of Washington to observe Sunday hours on Memorial Day. All business in the postoffice will accord with this arrangement that day.

SAVED A SECOND TIME

TO REMOVE GLOVER.

Jeff Rockmore Again Rescued from the Shadow of the Gallows.

TWICE ON THE EVE OF BEING HUNG

Executive Interference Saves Him Within a Few Hours of the Time.

REMARKABLE CASE OF A POOR NEGRO

Ignorant and Unguided and Without a Friend, He Has Been Twice Saved After the Death Watch Was Set.

A second time Providence has stretched forth her hand and saved Jeff Rockmore from the gallows, on the very eve of the day on which he was to be hanged.

The death watch at Decatur was removed yesterday afternoon, and the hanging that was to have occurred at noon today has been deferred until May 4th, perhaps to be ultimately cleared off.

When the last hope seemed gone and seemed absolutely certain that the negro would go to the gallows today, help came from an unexpected source, and the negro was miraculously saved. Just as before, a respite was granted at the eleventh hour.

Governor Northen yesterday afternoon granted Rockmore a two weeks' respite, fixing the date of the execution for Friday, May 4th. This action was the result of a letter sent to the governor late yesterday afternoon by Judge Richard H. Clark.

Judge Clark presided at both trials at which Rockmore was tried, and he had intended to hang. Within less than twenty-four hours of the time set for the execution of the condemned negro the judge was so suddenly called to the governor, asking for a few days' grace.

Judge Clark's letter was short and pointed. He stated that having heard that a petition for executive clemency was being presented to the governor, he had been moved to request the governor to grant a respite to the condemned man, and he had been informed that the petition might be made more complete and elaborate. The judge had been informed that the petition in the governor's hands was not a very munificent one, and that it had been circulated more freely, a larger number of signatures might have been procured.

Having his action delayed on Judge Clark's letter, Governor Northen issued a brief order postponing the execution until May 4th. The governor's action was not a respite, but a postponement of the execution until May 4th. It is believed, however, that the governor's action was a respite, and that the execution will be postponed until May 4th.

Rockmore received the news that meant two weeks more of life to him late yesterday morning. He had been sitting in his dark cell, gloomily looking forward to a terrible death today, in the grim corridor of the Georgia State Prison, when he was suddenly informed that he was to be hanged on Friday, May 4th.

Rockmore is exceedingly ignorant, and he is as superstitious as he is ignorant. He has no realization of the meaning of death, and to him it is the acutest form of pain, and, like the great, vigorous, strapping fellow that he is, he is full of emotion.

His wife called during the morning and he talked with her awhile. He stated in an unguarded fashion that he was trusting in the Lord, and that if he was hung he hoped that it would be better with him. He seemed to have but one emotion—fear of death.

Later in the afternoon news of the governor's action reached Decatur and was quickly carried to him. His face brightened, and he heaved a sigh of relief. "Thank God for that!" he said.

The governor's action gave Rockmore great hope. It was so unexpected that confidence in him with all the other prisoners in the shadow of the gallows, he was made to feel that the same confidence might be placed in him, and he would ultimately save him from the gallows.

The petition in Rockmore's behalf will be taken from the governor's hands and energetically circulated during the coming fortnight. His attorneys believe that enough names will be secured to induce the governor to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. An effort will be made to have the jurors that convicted him sign the petition.

Rockmore's respite yesterday came in just the same way that it did about a year ago when he was under sentence of death. Both were received late on the Thursday afternoon preceding the day set for his death, and there was not an hour's difference between the time the news was received.

As has been stated in The Constitution previously, there are few cases parallel to this in the history of the state. Twice in the supreme court, twice respite by the governor, and an ignominious public execution, a negro, possibly without a friend in the world save his wife, who gulped his name, and who was so far from human life is not lightly valued and that common humanity still exists.

WHO IS THE GREATEST?

A Living Issue to Be Discussed at the Saturday Night Club.

An effort will be made tomorrow evening at the Young Men's Saturday Night Club to prove that Mr. Joel Chandler Harris is the greatest living Georgian.

His cause will be in the hands of Mr. Warren Boyd, who is one of the members of the club.

Among the other Georgians who will be represented in the contest, and whose champions will vie with each other in plucking the laurel leaf, are Speaker Charles F. Twigg, Iok Smith, John H. Gordon, Joseph E. Brown and Henry G. Turner.

The greatness of Speaker Crisp will be entrusted to the eloquence of Mr. Eugene R. Black.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown will be represented by one whose name is a shade darker, Mr. R. H. Black.

Hon. Henry G. Turner will be represented in an able manner by Mr. W. Austin.

Two weeks ago an extensive debate was held on a similar question, the rival champions being restricted to those who had passed away.

The discussion tomorrow night will be of unusual interest, and a large number of the club is expected to be present.

W. L. Matthews is the president of the club. It was never in a more flourishing condition.

STRONG EFFORT TO OUST HIM BY THE

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

A SENSATION IN REVENUE RANKS

Serious Charges Made Against a Prominent Deputy—Steinhaus Sues Bradstreet for Misrepresenting Him Financially.

Much interest centers in the decision of Judge Newman which will be given this morning upon the petition of the Central Trust Company for the removal of Receiver Glover.

A strong fight will be made on both sides and some lively sparring may be expected. The petition for removal was filed several weeks ago, and action upon it has been twice postponed. This attempt to oust Mr. Glover comes from the reorganization committee, which is composed of H. A. V. Post, William E. Collins, Henry K. Harg, Newman E. Brown and Thomas Carmichael.

It is the intention of this committee to put in Elias Summerfield, of New York, and they are prepared to make a desperate effort. Before the petition for removal was presented, the organization committee signified to the Central Trust Company their willingness to pay off and discharge the receiver, amounting to over \$50,000, and the loan of \$20,000 from the Central National bank, of New York, for which receiver certificates are pledged. The committee agreed to settle up all the past due, and clear the road of a great part of its indebtedness provided Summerfield would be appointed and Glover put out.

The petition stated that the design of the reorganization committee was to finance the property by paying off certain pressing debts immediately and taking care that all current expenses should be promptly met in the future.

Certain charges were made against Glover, upon which the argument of Judge Newman was based. The charges were: That Glover had been operating the road in the most satisfactory way possible in view of the existing financial conditions, and that as far as possible he had sustained the credit of the property under his charge. Proof will also be established showing the various improvements conducted during his receivership, and pointing to the various causes for expenditure. There is a probability also that serious charges will be brought against Elias Summerfield, urging his incapacity and calling attention to the refusal of the court upon a previous occasion to appoint him co-receiver of the same road.

The fact that Mr. Glover was able to obtain a short while ago \$30,000 for the use of the Marietta and North Georgia will be a potent argument in his favor tomorrow, as one of the most important arguments against him in the petition for removal was his incapacity to obtain funds.

The result of Judge Newman's decision will be watched with much interest.

A Revenue Sensation.

A big sensation in revenue circles will be sprung today, and charges of a serious nature will be made against a well known deputy marshal.

At his home in Norcross Mr. G. P. Wright will be arrested and brought to Atlanta guarded by his brother deputies. Some time ago he made a raid upon an illicit distillery and captured a large amount of mountain dew. There is evidence against Wright to the effect that instead of turning the whisky over to the government, he hid it for his own private consumption or sale. The case is of a serious nature, and is creating no little disturbance in revenue circles.

Marshal Wright is a prominent man in his community and was recommended in strong terms to United States Marshal Dunlap. Before his appointment he conducted a large distillery up near Norcross. This was burned last year. The deputy was emphatically refuted the charges, and intends to show that he, according to the requirements, turned over all the stuff seized by him to the proper authorities. Marshal Dunlap is licensed over the alleged doings of his deputy and intends to have the case investigated thoroughly.

Steinhaus's Damage Suit.

The case of Mr. I. Steinhaus, of this city, against Bradstreet & Co. was taken up in the federal court yesterday.

Suit is brought by Steinhaus for alleged misrepresentation in regard to his financial condition.

Several years ago Bradstreet & Co., in response to an inquiry from some firm, published that he was financially involved and unworthy of credit. This they attempted to justify by showing that he had incurred Messrs. W. J. and T. A. Hammond. In addition to this evidence was introduced to prove that Steinhaus had moved from Nashville and had been in the city for some time, that he had left his wife and children in various places many debts for much under the dollar. The case will be continued today.

Home for a Visit and Recreation—Miss Laura A. Haygood Among Them.

The Tacoma Enterprise of a recent date publishes an item concerning the return of a party of missionaries from the orient which will be of interest to Georgians.

"Four lady missionaries arrived yesterday from India and China, having landed Wednesday at Victoria, British Columbia, and were met by the steamer Empress of Japan. They are Miss Helen L. Corbin, a Baptist, with headquarters at Ningpo, China; Miss Laura A. Haygood, Methodist, of Shanghai, China, and a sister of Bishop Haygood, of the southern Methodist church; Miss Della A. Fuller, Methodist, of Sitapur, India, and Miss Kyle, Methodist, also of India. They are all native Americans, and are home after long absences to rest and visit relatives.

Miss Corbin is going to Rockford, Ill.; Miss Haygood to Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Fuller to Denver, Colo.; and Miss Kyle to Pittsburg, Mo. Miss Haygood and Miss Corbin will start east today.

Methodists were accomplishing a great work in China, as were all other denominations represented there. They have been missionaries at Shanghai nine and a half years. She says they have built up an extensive school system, having now about one hundred free day schools in the neighborhood of Shanghai, and also a large number of free day boarding schools for girls with enrollments aggregating 400. Only

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

the lower classes are being converted to Christianity, but many of the upper classes are treating the missionaries with the respect and deference that usually precede conversion. She declares that the lives of missionaries in the vicinity of Shanghai are just as safe as in America, although farther toward the interior a good deal of danger surrounds them. She finds her pupils, she says, very eager to study. They are industrious and intelligent, and generally, she says, very honest. The total number of communicants there is 5,000, or 6,000. Shanghai's population consists of about 60,000 Chinese, 100,000 English, French and Germans, 1,500 Portuguese and 50,000 Americans.

ALL THE EVIDENCE IN.

Speeches in the Hall-Gould Libel Suit Commence Today.

Witnesses amounting to over 100 were examined yesterday in the Gould case on many different lines.

There were witnesses to testify as to Colonel Wimpy's bad character and others to tell about his good character. Numerous witnesses wouldn't believe Mr. or Mrs. Hall on oath, while others gave her the highest character imaginable.

Mr. Gould was among the witness and testified that he never did put his arm about Mrs. Johnson and that all statements to the contrary were base fabrications.

Unintentional injustice was done Mrs. Hall in yesterday's report. Mr. Bosche was made to say that he saw a woman in a compromising position in Mrs. Hall's room. What he said was that this combination was not in Mrs. Hall's room, but in a different place.

Speeches will commence this morning, though it is hardly probable that the case will go to the jury this evening.

A SUCCESSFUL SALE.

Around the Smelling Ments of the Bar-becue the Purchasers Gathered.

Midway between East Point and Hapeville yesterday Colonel Sam Goode conducted an auction sale on the estate of Mr. Lang.

What the purchasers arrived on the grounds they found a long table upon

which were laid out a large number of

which were laid out a large number of

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